Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 147 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, June 3, 1794. [Whole No. 543.]

JAMAICA RUM,

LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ship BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

May 16. d

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the Columbian Society, was this day held at Mr. Richardet's, for the purpose of chusing Managers, &c. when the following persons were chosen:

Robert Morris, President.

MANAGERS.

James Greenleaf
Tristram Dalton,
John Nicholson
Caleb Lownes,
Thomas Fitzsimons.
James Wilson,
F. A. Muhlenberg,
Walter Stewart,
John Hall,
Richard Soderstrom,
Nathaniel W. Appleton.

TREASURER.
Garrett Cottringer.

Congress of the United States,
In Senate, Tuesday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Attest,
SAM. A. OTIS, secretary.
May 14. 1m.

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
BENGAL.
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has also to dispose of
Barcelona Handfs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

Guthrie's Geography improved.

THE subscription for this work on the original terms, of twelve dollars and the binding, will be closed this day—and on Monday the subscription will open at fourteen dollars, exclusive of the price of binding.

The new maps added to this edition are twenty one; among which are those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, the Tenessee Government, South Carolina, and Georgia. These maps have never been given in any former system of Geography, and, it is hoped, would alone be sufficient to entitle this work to a preference to any other edition of Guthrie.

N. B. The map of the United States, which is compiling by Mr. Samuel Lewis, from the respective state maps, will be far more complete than any one yet published, and be printed on two large sheets of paper, nearly the size of the late Mr. Murray's map.
May 31 d

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
POLLY,
Burthen 1000 barrels.

SHE is a staunch fast sailing new vessel, well found, and ready for any voyage, either to Europe, or the West Indies. For terms apply to

DEBLOIS & BRECK.
At their store, between Walnut and Chesnut street wharves.
May 23 d

For Charter,

To the West India Islands,
The new sloop
ABBY,
SAMUEL EAMES, Master.

SHE is a staunch good vessel, in compleat order, and will carry about 900 barrels. For terms apply to the captain on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
June 2 1w

For Charter,

The Brig
Lady Walterstorff,
EDWARD BROOCK, Master.

BURTHEN 1700 barrels, salt measure, and is in compleat order to take in a cargo immediately.

Also for Sale or Charter,

Two New SHIPS of the burthen of 240 tons each. For terms apply to

JOSEPH SIMS,
Who has for sale,
Madeira and Sherry Wines,
of the first quality, Brandy, Red and Pale Jesuits Bark, &c. &c.
June 2 d

To-Morrow Morning,

Will be landed near Walnut street wharf, from on board the schooner Madison, late Parker,

Sweet Mountain WINE,
in quarter casks
Soft shelled Almonds in sacks
Muscatel Raisins, in jars and
Bloom Do. in quarter barrels,
A few 7 inch Bass Cables
AND FOR SALE BY
PETER KUHN.
June 2 d6t

FEATHERS and FLOWERS
Fans, Black Lace, Window Glass, and
RICE,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont.
No. 117, north Second street.
May 31 dtf

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

HORSES.

Anthony Wechter, living in Third street near Callowhill street, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms No. 214,
HAS FOR SALE,
One Pair
Bright Bay Horses,
6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Chesnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter. 5t

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards sent by an unknown hand, to the Postmaster at Baltimore, who transmitted the same to the General Post Office. The sufferers by that robbery are desired to state the amount of their losses respectively, and transmit the same, with the original letters of their correspondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Post Office before the first day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post Master General.
Gen. Post Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

It is Requested,

THAT no person will supply any articles for the use of the New Theatre, without an order in writing, signed by ourselves, or Samuel Anderson, for us.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

All persons who have any demands upon the New Theatre, are requested to send in their accounts to No. 204, in Arch street, near Eighth street, as soon as convenient.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
May 30. dtf.

A PLAIN COOK.

WANTED a middle aged single Woman, who understands plain Cooking; to such a one *the best wages will be given.*

Apply t the Printer.
May 31 1ot

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

WANTED,
A Journeyman Printer,
Enquire at No. 8, north Fifth street,
May 31 3t

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE
} WINES of the first quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.
Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality, in cases.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin W. Moris,
The corner of Dock and Pear streets,
Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of
WINES, &c.
Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission

Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and sea stores in general put up.
May 9 tu&s2m

Treasury Department.
Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, suitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the sizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the said Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.
98 Pieces of various Dimensions, including Keels, Floor and Rising Timbers, &c. for a Vessel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. &c
200 Logs, for various uses.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locust Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Persons willing to supply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole six, will make their Proposals accordingly. tth&3w

NANKEENS.
Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 3.

The John and James, Johnson from Virginia to Falmouth, and from thence to a market, is carried into Brest.

Yesterday Field Marshal Freytag had a private interview with the king at Buckingham house.

Earl Howe's squadron at Torbay consists of 44 ships of the line, two hospital-ships, three store-ships, nine frigates, five sloops, four cutters, and two advice boats for express purposes.

The intelligence communicated by us, a few days since, that the Brest fleet, to the number of 28 sail of the line, are at sea, in several divisions, is now confirmed by many letters from the out-ports.

Advice was yesterday received, that a Portuguese packet, laden with specie, had been captured by four French ships of the line, and sent into Brest.

The Quaker victualler, bound from Cork to Barbadoes, which was carried a prize into Brest, had barrel-beef and pork on board to the amount of 10,000.

The execution of Hebert and the rest at Paris only took up eighteen minutes.

A body of troops has been sent from Paris once more to extirpate the Rebels of La Vendee.

April 7.

We yesterday received the Paris Gazetts down to the 31st of March, by which we learn, that several persons of rank in the armies have been arrested, on suspicion of beeing in correspondence with the conspirators lately executed in Paris.

We have letters from Ostend dated the evening of the 4th, which simply mention, that nothing new had happened in Flanders, since the last advices given in our paper of Saturday. But there are certain advices in town, that the Royalist army has again shewn itself in great force, and is actually in possession of the Fauxbourgs of Nantes.

We again at the French. Lord Moira and Lord Cathcart are also in town, and it is said, that some grand and general attack is in agitation.

Letters from Jersey, dated the 1st inst. state that all is quiet there.

We have great reason to doubt the truth of the report of the French fleet being at sea; as none of our cruizers have seen or heard of any such circumstances.

The whole force of the opposition writers is now directed to separate the King of Prussia from the Combined Powers, and make him a friend to that Convention which has avowed it will never lay down its arms until it tears the crown from his head, and unmonarchs all his dominions. If the secession of the King of Prussia be, therefore, a fact, either his Majesty must be a ——, or the French Convention liars.

The report which stated the death of the Emperor Francis, created a general alarm, the more so, probably, from the general belief that the Grand Duke of Tuscany is not so averse to the French principles as his present majesty.

The disaffected prints, idly assert that the people of America, are anxious for a rupture with this country, to obtain redress for the injury they have sustained by their vessels, &c. In the present state of America; a war would be the way, of all others least calculated to renumerate their losses.

It is remarkable, that no Gentleman has as yet undertaken to give the world a parrallel between the measures which took place in the reigns of the two Charles's and James's, of glorious memory, and those which have lately occurred: Perhaps the reason may be, that it is sufficient to open the volumes of Historians who have written an account of the house of Stuart; and every reader must percieve an exact correspondence between those events and the present. However we trust the catastrophe will be different.

Mr. Hamilton Rowan is lodged in so foul and unhealthy a dungeon in Dublin, that we are concerned to hear, that the health of this good and humane man, is on the decline. Were he to survive his confinement, there is no doubt but that he would be returned the representative for the Metropolis in the room of Mr. Grattan. It should be recollected, that She-

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Giffard, the apothecary, & paragraph writer to every Adminiſtration, has this unfortunate Gentleman in cuſtody.

At an elegant entertainment given at the London tavern by the American merchants to Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, the company was numerous and reſpectable; about 200 gentlemen ſat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Philip Sanſom, Eſq. and the day paſſed with a degree of order, harmony, and conviviality, exceeding every thing of the kind we have before witneſſed. The King, Prince of Wales, Queen and Royal Family, with many other loyal and conſtitutional toaſts were drank: and among others ſuited to the occaſion—the Preſident of the United States, was given by the Chairman, who introduced it by an elegant and juſt compliment to the character of *General Waſhington*, which was highly approved and applauded. This was followed by another toaſt from the Chairman, "proſperity to the commerce of Great Britain and America, and perpetual friendſhip between the two Countries", which wasreceived with a burſt of applauſe, expreſſive of the unanimity and friendſhip of all the company preſent.

His Majeſty's Miniſters were invited & would have been preſent, had they not been obliged to attend their duty in both Houſes of Parliament.

The new American invention of the Sea Letter ſeems a pretty fair earneſt of what may be expected from thoſe ſtates, if they have but the prudence to abſtain from involving themſelves in the diſputes of Europe till they have acquired a *navy* and a *population* ſufficient to enable them to enter the liſts with effect.

Extract of a letter from Milan, March 11.

"We have juſt received the pleaſing intelligence, that the whole of the Iſland of Corſica is now in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh; and that the Britiſh and white flags are flying at Baſtia, Calvi, &c. None of the particulars have tranſpired."

FEMALE FASHION.

Spring has brought a variety of wanton faſhions in her train!—The robes moſt worn, are alternately the Ottoman, and Veſtæ la Græcq. The turban cap ſtill remains with variegated plumes and feathers; they are low are moſt prevalent.—The hair, confined to no fixed mode, is toſſed about in all poſſible directions, according to the whim of the wearer.

Their looks no more the golden fillet binds,
But fly diſorder'd with the wanton winds!

Curricle Veils, of immenſe depth, are worn by every claſs of female whips, in the act of charioteering through the ſtreets. The undreſs ſmall bonnets, with green ſattin ribbands, cut to imitate graſs, are univerſally worn: The clocks to ſilk ſtockings, in the haut ton, are invariably the ſame colour as the ribband to the head-dreſs—the petticoats are ſhortened about ſix inches of late, for the diſplay of this happy uniſon of colour.—Boot ſhoes are ſtill worn—but caprice is introducing a kind of ſandal ſhoe, laced with ribband, which will probably ſupplant the former.

Stays are totally thrown aſide;—where the Grecian zone is ſported ſo prepoſterouſly above its true ſituation, various devices are practiſed ſo as to give an apparent protuberance, both above and below, where nature is thought to have been rather niggardly in her diſpenſations—The Manchеſter people, it ſeems, have fortunately a briſk trade in the manufacture of theſe cotton counterfeits! An elegant undreſs has been hit off, between the two veſts above-mentioned, which totally diſclaiming the artificial wares of Manchеſter, gives the fulleſt diſplay of the neck to the enamoured graces.—By this claſs of unceremonious Belles, the exhibition of naked elbows, painted, as well as natural, is likewiſe generally adopted.

Wedneſday, a bullock, was killed—He was 6 feet 4 inches high—20 feet long, fat 13 ſtone, tongue 20 pounds. This extraordinary beaſt was only 7 years old, and fed ſolely on hay and graſs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.

PALLISER *v.* PAGE AND OTHERS.

The following intereſting cauſe to the public was tried before Sir James Eyre, Knight, and a ſpecial Jury. The action was brought by Mr. Palliſer, againſt Page and others, who are the proprietors of the Sheffield and Leeds Mail Coach, to recover ſatisfaction in damages for injury done to the Plaintiff's Wife, through negligence of the Driver and the Guard leaving Mrs. Palliſer in the coach while they went to drink at a public houſe between Sheffield and Leeds, there being no other paſſengers, or any perſon to take care of the horſes which took fright, by which accident Mr. Palliſer had her leg broke, and in all probability will be a cripple during her life.

The Judge gave a very humane and learned charge to the Jury, who, to the ſatisfaction of a very crowded Court, found a Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, 500l.

COPENHAGEN, March 4.

It was at firſt thought that the cataſtrophe of the conflagration of the caſtle of Chriſtianſbourg would have interrupted the progreſs of our naval armament for the protection of our commerce; but this very misfortune has ſo much rouſed the ſpirit and patriotiſm of the inhabitants, that they are raiſing a ſubſcription tending to ſtrengthen the king's treaſure, and to carry on thoſe preparations with ſtill greater vigour.

The number of perſons who periſhed in the conflagration of the royal palace amount to one hundred and thirty.

LEYDEN, March 17.

A Pruſſian journal contains the following paragraph:

"Notwithſtanding the great preparations making every where for the opening of the next campaign, private intelligence has been received, which holds forth ſome hopes of a reconciliation, or at leaſt, of a truce."

PARIS, March 31.

The conſpirators who were executed on the 25th in the morning, diſplayed each of them a different character. Hebert evinced much weakneſs and imbecility; Momoro was firm; Ronſin inſolent; Ancard impetuous; and Vincent calm and reſigned. They denounced Pache, the ci-devant Mayor; Henriot, the Commandant General; and Chaumette, the Procurator Syndic. Lullier, the Procurator-General of the Department, is ſaid not to have been implicated in the plot, but to have been put under arreſt merely on account of his having inſerted in the liſt of the jurors for criminal cauſes, the names of ſeveral ſuſpected perſons.

Six officers belonging to the garriſon of Maubeuge have juſt been brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, on a charge of having refuſed to march againſt the enemy. Nineteen others have been impriſoned on the ſame charge.

On the 29th inſtant, the Revolutionary Tribunal paſſed ſentence of death on Francois Poiret, Serjeant at Arms of the Convention, for having communicated the plans of the government to the Engliſh; on Courtin, aged 79 years, Adam and Meſſre, all of them convicted of fanatical practices; on Herelle, a merchant and Agent to Count de l'Aigle; and on Colignen a printer of Metz; convicted of having printed counter-revolutionary writings.

Vaſſan, Mayor of Seden; Lambert, principal commiſſary of the army of the Ardennes, and ſeveral others, are on their way to the capital, on ſuſpicion of their being implicated in the late conſpiracy.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

There is a propenſity in our nature that inclines every man, even the moſt profligate, to wiſh his neighbor to think and act as he does himſelf; and it would be a great happineſs for mankind if thoſe who maintain the beſt doctrines or tenets, were the moſt induſtrious in endeavoring to propagate them. The contrary however is too often the caſe.

To apply theſe truths to the preſent politics of the United States; we find at the moſt critical juncture of our public affairs, when ſelf preſervation calls aloud for temper, union, and the whole force and power of the nation, a number of deſigning men who are the grand movers of a certain party, and ſome of them receiving either a ſalary or *daily* pay from *the National or State Treaſuries*, employing a large portion of their time in writing pamphlets, addreſſes for ſocieties, letters and pieces for the papers, all calculated to miſlead the public mind, ſubvert the neceſſary meaſures of government; and if poſſible, deſtroy the confidence of the people, *even in a Waſhington*.

The object theſe men have in view is to bring about a revolution *of men or meaſures*, or both—get themſelves and friends completely into power, and poſſeſs the reigns of government. It matters not to them which they accompliſh firſt, becauſe they believe their ends would be anſwered in either caſe. This being the leading conſideration in all their politics, every circumſtance that occurs in the courſe of events is attempted in ſome way or other to be made ſubſervient to that end; and it is ſincerely believed they would freely involve this happy country in all the calamities of war, or even put the very exiſtence of the conſtitution and government to the utmoſt hazard, rather than fail in their deſigns, and in hopes of ſucceeding by a ſcheme of anarchy and confuſion.

Thoſe very men or their predeceſſors have been conſtantly employed in endeavoring to ſtir up a ſpirit of diſcontent and uneaſineſs, but the wiſdom and prudence of the government aided by the ſober good ſenſe of the people, has in a great meaſure baffled their deſigns; and had it not been for the war between France and England and its conſequent evils, they would long ſince have been at a loſs for ſubjects of animadverſion or materials to work with.

It was found that an oppoſition to the conſtitution would be no longer liſtened to, that the ſubjects of the bank, funding ſyſtem, and exciſe were become rather ſtale, at leaſt that they would not do ſingly or alone to inflame the paſſions; hence French politics were laid hold of with eagerneſs by all hands, and a bold attempt made, under, as I may ſay, the adminiſtration of Mr. Genet in the courſe of laſt ſummer, to drag us immediately into a war with England, either by an aggreſſion on the part of our citizens, or to provoke one from her; contrary to the ſenſe of the Preſident and every ſober man in the Union, and when there was neither any juſt cauſe or obligation whatever exiſting. How far their proceedings may have influenced the late conduct of the Britiſh court, it is impoſſible to ſay, but we know certainly that their politics have been injurious to this country.

Unfortunately the Britiſh are fooliſh and wicked enough to do the very thing theſe people wiſh, and they are only uneaſy at preſent, leaſt the buſineſs of war ſhould be impeded by negociation or a returning good diſpoſition on the part of Britain. Theſe are the patriots who oppoſe their politics to, and endeavor to perſuade us to diſtruſt the man that conducted us with ſafety through the tempeſts of a revolution and ſeven years war; when ſome of the champions and dictators of the preſent day were either indulging in youthful pleaſures, or paying homage to a Britiſh governor, and who in caſe of real danger would probably be found only in a place of ſafety.

A prejudice with regard to ancient forms of government, heightened by the a ſpirit of finding fault and making alterations, has led ſome of us to think too lightly of the real uſes of religion and government to ſociety. Like men in a ſtate of intoxication, we are diſpleaſed with thoſe who retain and exerciſe their reaſon, and call them by the [illegible] of names, *eſpecially if they are public officers*. This ſtate of the public mind, the artful and deſigning politician takes advantage of to promote his views of ambition and revenge; and it may be relied upon as a fact, that diſturbing the peace of a nation, or the deſtruction of a government, are but ſmall obſtacles in the way of ſuch partizans: therefore the people will make their election.

It ſeems to be the wiſh of the party to engage in a war with the combined powers without any kind of preparation to carry it on, and to take chance for raiſing ways and means afterwards by laws to be adapted to the occaſion and circumſtances, according to *modern* uſage.

AN AMERICAN.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Pleaſe to publiſh the incloſed, as I am too impatient to wait a moment, the expreſſion of my applauſe, for the publication, which occaſions this.

A DEMOCRAT.

2d June, 1794.

To the Editor of the General Advertiſer,

SIR,

Your paper of this morning, deſerves *honorable mention*—and by all true Democratic Societies ſhall have it. Your Correſpondents have hitherto been actuated by a little too much timidity in their attacks upon the Preſident, and have rather attributed his bad conduct too evil counſellors; but this morning, the attack is bravely, and without diſguiſe, aimed at the Preſident; and, in addition to this, it is infinitely well-timed, they know the ſubject of a bill, defining *certain crimes and puniſhments*, was to come before Congreſs this day. I like to ſee ſuch virtuous exertions ſo popped in upon the *faction*; it will confound them and help our ſide, in Congreſs, to arguments.

Another *happy mode they have adopted*, that is, denominating the majority of Congreſs a *faction*, now that deſerves more honorable mention than any thing they have done before, no matter how numerous they are, ſo long as they diſagree with our Society—call them a *faction*: If all Congreſs unite—call them a faction. It is true, our precious ones in Congreſs are few; but is not a great faction worſe than a little one, or a numerous faction worſt of all? I once thought our Editor had become remiſs, and had forgotten our declining cauſe—but this morning, he has not only atoned for paſt neglect, but laid up in ſtore a rich fund of ſupererogation. I ſhall move a reſolve in his favor, the next meeting of our ſociety. What, ſuffer Congreſs and the Preſident to go on conſtitutionally, to make laws, whether we like them or not? No, no, gird up your loins, and do not let us fail, as the patriotic Captains and Mates did, who *unitedly* agreed one evening not to go to ſea, and *ſeparately* the next day, actually went.

From the Baltimore Daily Intelligencer.

The REMEMBRANCER—*No. I.*

Of late it has become faſhionable, in certain companies, to throw out the groſſeſt abuſe againſt *Congreſs*, and to conſider that body as having ſubmitted but too patiently to very flagrant injuries.

In trying this charge we ſhall take it for granted, that Great Britain has encouraged and aided the ſavages to deſtroy our frontier inhabitants; has ſet the Algerines upon us; and made Algerines of her own ſubjects in the Weſt Indies, to annoy, and if poſſible, annihilate our trade: And, further, that her miniſtry have only waited for a good pretext, that might unite her own people againſt this country, to commence open and actual war. We will alſo ſuppoſe, that the depredations committed by Great Britain, on our trade and territory, would juſtify the United States in recurring to arms.

The United States being thus threatened with war by Great Britain, we aſſert that it was a duty of Congreſs to enter upon preparations to meet it.

What, in this ſituation of things, have Congreſs done? Have they been unanimous to promote defenſive meaſures, or has there been a uniform, ſyſtematic, and powerful oppoſition in that body againſt warlike preparations?

It is well known that there exiſt two parties in Congreſs; it is neceſſary, therefore, to a proper ſolution of theſe queſtions, to be well informed of the conduct of each party reſpectively, in order that, if blame has been incurred by either, we may know to which it belongs.

We have taken it for granted, that the conduct of Great Britain has been, for a long time paſt, ſo hoſtile to the United States, as to make preparations for war indiſpenſible.

One party propoſed to *threaten* and *frighten* England with a tranſfer of our trade to France, a ſequeſtration of the debts owing by our citizens to her merchants and manufacturers, a non-importation act, and with ſtarving her Weſt India Iſlands by embargo; which meaſures were to compel Great Britain to do the United States juſtice, and drop her hoſtile intentions towards them; after which trade was to return in its old channel.

The other party oppoſed theſe plans as containing no principle of reſiſtance, in caſe of war; as being equally injurious in their operation to the trade and intereſts of the United States as to Great Britain; and as affording the Britiſh court what it was ſaid they wanted—matter to render war with the United States popular, or a pretext for commencing actual hoſtilities. They called upon the party for *threatening* and *frightening*, (if they believed what they aſſerted reſpecting the deſigns of Great Britain) to join with them in placing the United States in a ſituation to meet war by defenſive preparations. They propoſed, therefore, to equip a ſmall fleet, fortify our harbors, raiſe a proviſional army, and, in the mean time, try the effect of negociation.

The party for *threatening* and *frightening* England, oppoſed the equipment of ſhips, fortifying our harbors, and a proviſional army.

After a long ſtruggle, the party for negociation and defenſive meaſures prevailed. Juſtice is to be demanded from Great Britain, and reſtitution or war become the alternative.

How have the two parties acted since putting the matter on this issue?

As preparations for war cannot be made without money, the party for negociation and defensive measures, proposed a number of taxes upon luxuries, which would have been paid chiefly by the rich, and a tax upon salt, which would have fallen equally upon every order of citizens.

The party for threatning opposed most of these taxes, and indeed seemed willing to agree to almost none. According to them, coaches and chariots ought not to be taxed, which are used chiefly by the rich; nor loaf-sugar, which is chiefly consumed by the wealthy, or those in good circumstances, who are best able to pay taxes. In short, as if to cast a ridicule upon the whole business, they proposed a land-tax, for which about thirteen voted; and a tax upon cyder, for which I do not learn that any voted; and, to crown the whole, an additional duty upon imported goods, when every one knows, that the reason for having recourse to internal objects of taxation, is because, during war, little revenue can be expected from importations.

Such has been nearly the conduct of the two parties in Congress, while a formidable power has been threatening the United States with all the horrors of war. The one struggling for military preparations to ward off or meet that event: the other struggling to prevent them: The one, to use a borrowed language, holding out to England the Olive-Branch and the sword; the other, a nettle and an empty scabbard.

To which party shall we consign the palm of wisdom, foresight and magnanimity; to the gentlemen of the olive-branch and sword, or those of the nettle and empty scabbard?

Without undertaking to decide, or assign motives to either party, other than a love of country and the public good, it may be permitted to mention, with applause, those representatives from this state, as well as from other states, who, though sometimes found with one side, and sometimes with the other, were always found on the side of vigorous measures for defence. C.

Baltimore, May 26, 1794.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, May 29.

A writer in a Boston paper of the 17th instant, speaking of the Marquis de la Fayette, says— "Prussia, in which this early friend to America is confined, is in treaty with the United States, Would it be derogatory to the honor of Congress to do what the British Parliament have refused? We trust it would not."

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 3.

Mrs. MARSHALL, whose superior powers are ever exerted to please, has from the commencement of her appearance in the New Theatre, been received with uninterrupted applause. The anticipated gratification of seeing her in two such contrasted characters as those of *Juliet* and the *Romp*, will undoubtedly attract a crouded house, and leave her no cause to regret her exertions to obtain American patronage.

Copy of a letter from General Wilkins, to Colonel C. Biddle, dated Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1794.

"I this moment received yours of the 17th inst. I arrived about fifteen minutes ago from Le Boeuf, and left the detachment there well covered, and in good spirits. They have built, under my directions, two small block-houses picketed in, which I think will render them sufficiently strong until the reinforcement goes under Capt. Denny.

"The Indians I have conversed with still continue of the opinion that the British will make an opposition to the establishment at Presque Isle. There arrived at Cussawago, while I was there, an Indian from Sandusky, where he had been left by the Senecas last Fall sick;—he says the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, M'Kee, and Elliot, the Indian agent, (the two last refugees from this country) were visiting all the Indian towns in that quarter, and exciting them there to continue their opposition to the Americans, and assuring them of support from their *Father*, the British monarch. He further adds, that they were prepared for fighting Gen. Wayne the moment he moved; and that the British were erecting garrisons at the Miami river. He confirms the accounts of the other Indians, that they were determined to oppose the establishment at Presque Isle."

Extract of a letter dated London, March 25th, brought by the Pigou.

"The ministry have informed the American merchants that they may have a convoy for outward bound vessels when they please. This is intended to prevent the Algerines from capturing American vessels. Should you not hear this from other quarters, you may depend it is fact."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in this city, dated April 8.

"By a letter of the 3d instant, from Gibraltar, I have advice that the Algerines have objected to the terms proposed to them by the Portuguese for continuing the truce, and have again declared war against them. In consequence of which the Portuguese squadron then in Gibraltar consisting of one line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and 2 brigs, were preparing for a cruize, which will keep these rovers at least within the streights, In their late cruize they did not take one vessel, tho' they were 17 in number."

By this Day's Mail.

PETERSBURG, May 27.

We hear that the Grand Jury of the Federal Court now sitting in Richmond, have presented the recovery of British debts, and the late conduct of the government of Great Britain towards this country, as a national grievance.

DUMFRIES, May 29.

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival of the hon. John Heath, Esq. one of our worthy representatives in Congress— It will be remembered with satisfaction, that during this long and important session, his constant attendance, and his vote was invariably and decidedly in favour of the honour and dignity of our common country.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

ARRIVED.

Ship Sansom,*	Smith,	London
James,	Howard,	do
Polly,	Campbell,	Lisbon
Brig Cruger,	Ablin,	Amsterdam

* This ship has not yet come up. She is the one in which Dr. Priestly, is expected.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XX.

MR. FENNO,

The people who attended the Theatre last evening, were highly gratified, by the performance, especially by that of Mrs. Warrell, whose benefit it was. This actress, always perfect, in her part, chaste and proper in action, has experienced the approbation of the public, in a full house; a circumstance which must give pleasure to every benevolent mind.

Mr. Whitlock in the character of Sir John Flowerdale in Lionel and Clarissa, deserves particular notice; he has always filled his part, with much propriety; but was truly great in it last evening. Upon the discovering his daughter's affections for Lionel, he exceeded all expectation.

In the musical parts, Mrs. Warrell and Mrs. Oldmixon, were successful, in answering, if not exceeding, the high expectations which were formed, from a knowledge of their musical talents.

The Observer, feels a justification, for a short address to a generous public, in favor of Mrs. Marshall.

An actress, who has made so many exertions to please, and who has so well succeeded, will not, perhaps, be in want of any assistance, from the feeble efforts of the Observer.—But should he fail of success, his attempt is derived from benevolence:

The parts of Juliet, and the Romp, assigned to this actress for Wednesday evening, are such, as the public may promise themselves, from her talents, a high entertainment—and when they know that Mrs. Marshall's benefit, will much depend on their attendance in the first instance, as well as their approbation in the second: The Observer cannot but anticipate a full house, and is confident the audience will be richly entertained.

No actress has ever done more, to obtain the approbation of the friends of the Drama, than Mrs. Marshall; and it would be painful, if she should be neglected, at her benefit.

June 3d, 1794.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Twins,	Yard,	Havannah 22
John,	Dewar,	St. Andrews 51
Schr. Thomas,	Livingston,	Norfolk 8

CLEARED.

Brig Flora,	Cassin,	Havannah
Schr. Commerce	Foulk	Fort Dauphin
Nancy,	Veir,	Virginia
Sloop Salem,	Elkins,	New-York

Captain Dewar, of the brig John, in 51 days from St. Andrews, informs that he left there the ship Pallas, Capt Crawford, to sail in 8 days after him, for this port. The ship Four Friends, Captain Glenn, was to sail for Philadelphia, about 15 days after. Captain Dewar from Bilboa, on the 17th ult. in lat 41, 20, long. 51, spoke the snow Nancy, Captain Chamberlain from Lisbon, bound to Boston, out 38 days all well.

The brig Union, Capt. Bell from Hamburgh, is arrived in the Delaware.

Captain Odlin, of the brig Sally, in 70 days from Liverpool informs that on the 7th May, in lat. 40, 0, long. 53, 35, at A. M. saw a large fleet to the windward, consisting of about 150 sail, which appeared to be a French fleet, standing an E. S. E. course. The above he supposes to be the French fleet from Norfolk.

Capt. Parrock of the schooner Madison, from Malaga, and last from Cadiz, informs that he sailed from Malaga under convoy of a Dutch frigate, called the Nymph. On the passage to Cadiz, the 5th February in Lat, 36, 30. they spoke an Algerine Zebec which the Captain of the frigate immediately ordered out of the fleet.

Left Cadiz the 2d April, under convoy of two Dutch frigates, the Maakzaamhied, Capt. S. W. Van Hand, Commodore, and the frigate Nymph, in company with 16 sail, among which were three Americans—the fleet was bound to Lisbon, Holland, &c. He left at Cadiz, about 12 American vessels waiting for a convoy. He further informs, that 2 Spanish fleets left Cadiz for Havannah, and 1 English fleet homeward bound, which refused to grant the Americans a protection, in consequence of the orders received there, from the British Admiral at Gibraltar, not to admit any Americans in the fleet. The last accounts at Cadiz mentioned, that 16 sail of the Algerines were out cruizing, and that 2 American brigs were lately captured—their names unknown. He further says, that on the 18th of May, in Lat. 30, he was boarded by a brig which shewed Spanish colors. Same time spoke the snow Del-Carmen from Philadelphia, out 11 days bound to Havannah, which was also brought too by the privateer brig.

From a late English paper.

The anxiety of the public on the late rumours, with respect to the king of Prussia and the Emperor, has naturally given rise to a variety of stories; the truth or falshood of which it is not easy to ascertain. It is said, however, and with probability, as the cause of the journey both of the arch-duke to Vienna, and of lord Elgin to England; that the Prussian minister at Brussels had presented an official note to prince Charles, of so interesting a kind as to induce his highness to repair to the head-quarters to hold a consultation with the prince of Cobourg and the other chiefs, at which the Imperial and British ministers assisted. The result of this council, held at Arth, the arch-duke thought proper himself to bear to Vienna, and lord Elgin to England. The substance of the communication is said to be an offer made to Prussia by the French, so wise, moderate, and political, as to induce him to entertain it cordially, and to submit it seriously to the other combined powers.

The King of Prussia cannot be purchased for a million, and if he is to go to the highest bidder, there can be little doubt as to the result.—The French Republic has, at this moment, by the lowest computation, not less than 40 millions sterling in its Exchequer. The committee of Public Safety possessing so large a stock, with so precarious an interest in it, will not be easily out-bidden, whatever be the competition!

ANECDOTE.

One day the Archbishop of Canterbury said to Betterton, the player, "Pray inform me, Mr. Betterton, what is the reason you actors, on the stage, can affect your audiences, with speaking of things *imagi ary*, as if they were *real*; while we, in the church, speak of things *real*, which our congregations receive, as if they were only *imaginary*?" "Why, my Lord, replied Betterton, the reason is plain: We actors, on the stage, speak of things *imaginary*, as if they were *real*; and you, in the pulpit, speak of things *real*, as if they were only *imaginary*."

Congress, pursuant to joint vote of the two Houses were to have closed the session this day, to meet again in November, but several important bills being on their passage, the time of adjournment was this day postponed till Thursday next.

Some interesting communications were yesterday received from the President of the United States; relative to fresh disturbances with the Creek Indians, and the frontier inhabitants of Georgia.

For Hamburgh,
The new Ship
STAR,
JOHN VANNEMAN, Master.
TO sail with all convenient speed, having three fourths of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
June 3. d

Wanted for Europe,
A stout and fast sailing
BRIG,
Of about 150 tons.
AND
For Cape Nichola Mole,
A Good fast sailing Schooner or Brig about ninety Tons,
BY
LOUIS OSMONT,
No. 117, north Second street.
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A few Invoices of
Artificial Flowers, Feathers,
Fans, Handsome Looking Glasses framed.
Window Glass of every size,
Received by the brig Amiable Sophia, Capt. Lowther, via New York.
Spermaceti Candles, Claret and Burgundy in cases, Champaigne Wine, all to be sold by Invoice,
Also just Received,
A few Barrels
Fresh Superfine Flour.
Do. Ship Bread, and a parcel of Prime Rice.
June 3. d.

NEW THEATRE.
Mrs. MARSHALL'S NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
JUNE 4.
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, called
Romeo and Juliet.

Romeo,	Mr. Fennell
Escalus,	Mr. Finch
Paris,	Mr. Moreton
Montague,	Mr. De Moulin
Capulet,	Mr. Green
Mercutio.	Mr. Chalmers
Benvolio,	Mr. Cleveland
Tybalt,	Mr. Harwood
Friar Lawrence,	Mr Whitlock
Friar John,	Mr. Warrell
Balthazar,	Mr. J. Darley
Apothecary,	Mr. Francis
Peter,	Mr. Blisset
Page,	Master T. Warrell
Juliet,	Mrs. Marshall
(being her first appearance in that character)	
Lady Capulet,	Mrs. Rowson
Nurse.	Mrs. Shaw

In act 1. A MASQUERADE, with a dance by the characters.
In act 5, The Funeral Procession and Solemn Dirge.
The Vocal Parts, by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, jun. Lee, Bason, J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Miss Willems, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Rowson, Mrs. De Marque, Madame Gardie, &c.
End of the Play, (for the first time) will be presented a New Comic Pastoral DANCE called
La Rose et le Bouton.
By Monsr. Bellona, Messrs. Darley, jun. Blissett, and Madame Gardie.
To which will be added,
A Musical FARCE, called
The ROMP.

Wattey Cockney,	Mr. Francis
Barnacle,	Mr. Finch
Old Cockney,	Mr. De Moulin
Captain Sightly,	Mr. Marshall
Priscilla Tomboy,	Mrs. Marshall
Penelope,	Miss Willems
Madame Le Blond,	Mrs. Cleveland
Quasheba,	Miss Rowson
Chorus,	Messrs. Darley jun. Warrell, Lee, Bason, &c.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Marshall, No. 66, north Eighth street. At the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre—where places may be taken.

On Friday, the last new Comedy of EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT, with the comic Opera of NO SONG NO SUPPER, for the benefit of Mr. DARLEY.

Mrs. MORRIS's night will be on Monday next.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the Office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co't Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street

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A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.
This Day is Publiſhed by
MATHEW CAREY,
118, Market ſtreet,
rice, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.
By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who ſaw one ſigh or ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Four Dollars Reward.

A NEGRO MAN, named L'Eſperance, about 25 years of age, of the Congo nation, 5 feet 6 inches high; ſpeaks very little Engliſh ran away from his maſter the 27th inſtant.—He ſtole and carried away with him one new green broad cloth coat, and many articles of houſe furniture. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure the above negro in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above reward. Enquire of the Printer.

May 30 mw&f4t

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature,

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphyſics, methodiſts, Mexico, microſcope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are ſubjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now publiſhed, and the XIIth is in ſome forwardneſs.

On the firſt of September, 1792, the price of ſubſcription was increaſed TEN dollars on all ſetts not taken before that time. The ſubſcription is ſtill open on theſe terms, and if any copies remain by the firſt of July next, the price will be raiſed TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be ſubſcribed for after that period.

*** As many of the ſubſcribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earneſtly requeſted to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the ſetts, and the publiſher does not hold himſelf bound to make up any ſetts after the firſt day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;

Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16

Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.

May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

ity of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberge of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecuriti s, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immediately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ftf.

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 mw&ſ10t

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&ttf

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will conſer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eſtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

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THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received; and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

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